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gressed to completion. This was reached when the structures fully met the stresses and impacts, which became therefore too feeble to be further effective.

We have here then demonstrated the effect of known agencies in the production of variations. These are not the only ones which are active. The effects of light, temperature and humidity have been studied and the results noted, and it is evident that such effects have been also inherited. Evolution under the influence of such causes I have called physiogenesis, while that which results from the mechanical effects of motions I have termed kinetogenesis. The results of these processes have been submitted to the tribunal of natural selection, and the best have survived. As the direct mechanical effects of use are, however, the best obtainable under the circumstances, it is evident the natural selection in a good many cases has to do only with the struggle between the widely different types of life which are associated together in a given fauna or flora, and not so much between the individuals of each species.

The energy of progressive organic evolution is thus excluded from the domain of chance, by the transmission of all kinds of stimuli through a medium of consciousness, which has its distinctive effect on the response.

PHILOSOPHY IN THE GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

A BRIEF summary of the lectures announced for the summer semester at the German universities may serve to show the the present status of philosophy in these institutions. The lectures here enumerated include only those offered by the philosophical faculties. No attempt is made to mention all the names familiar to American readers, but merely the most important.

The summary is as follows:

Berlin. Professor Paulsen—History of

Modern Philosophy with reference to the general development of modern civilization; Psychology as the basis for all the special philosophical sciences; Ueber das Akademische Studium; seminar, Kant's *Critic of Pure Reason*. Professor Stumpf—Logic and Theory of Knowledge; seminar, Theoretical and Experimental Psychology. Professor Dilthey—History of Philosophy; seminar, History of Modern Philosophy. Other courses: History of Philosophy; History of 19th Century Philosophy; History of Ethics; History of Æsthetics; Neoplatonism; Elementary Questions in Philosophy; Psychology with demonstrations; Social Psychology; Philosophy of Religion; Practical Morals; Æsthetics; Pedagogy.

Leipzig. Prof. Wundt—Psychology; Psychological Laboratory. Prof. Volkelt—Kant's Philosophy; History of Pedagogy from the Renaissance; in seminar, Aesthetics of the Lyric. Other courses: Introduction to Philosophy and Logic; Chief Problems of Philosophy; Selected Questions in Metaphysics; Psychology of Hearing; Pedagogy; Seminar on Ethical Questions and Theory of Knowledge based on Locke's Essay; *Lecture*, Kant's *Prolegomena*.

Halle. Prof. Erdmann—Psychology; Elements of Physiological Psychology; History of Pedagogy from the beginning of the 18th century; seminar, Kant's *Critic of Pure Reason*. Prof. Vaihinger—Introduction to Philosophy; Logic; in seminar, Pedagogical Psychology, with special notice of Herbart's pedagogical writings. Other courses: History of Philosophy; Philosophy since Hegel; Logic; Limits of Human Knowledge; Recent Investigations in Deductive Logic; Ethics; Pedagogy; Seminar on Aristotle's '*De anima*' and Mill's *Logic*.

Jena. Prof. Liebmann—Metaphysics; History of Ancient Philosophy. Prof. Eucken—History of Philosophy since Kant; Philosophy of Religion; Introduction to Philosophy; Philosophical Terminology.

Other courses : History of Philosophy from the Renaissance to Kant; Elements of Psychology; Empirical Psychology; Logic; Pedagogy, with special reference to Herbart.

Strassburg. Prof. Windelband—Logic; Philosophy of Religion; in seminar, Leibnitz's '*Nouveaux Essais*.' Professor Ziegler—History of Ancient and Mediæval Philosophy; Schleiermacher's Life, Philosophy and Theology; seminar, Herbart's '*Einleitung in die Philosophie*.' Other courses: History of Philosophy from the Renaissance; Carlyle.

Göttingen. Professor Müller—Philosophy of Nature; Laboratory for Experimental Psychology. Professor Baumann—Elements of Moral Philosophy; in seminar, Plato's '*Symposium*.' Other courses: History of Philosophy; Kant's Critical Philosophy; Philosophy of Religion (two courses); Pedagogy.

Freiburg im B. Professor Riehl—Problems of Philosophy; Intellectual Life of today and its Chief Tendencies; seminar, Kant's *Critic of Pure Reason*. Other courses: History of Philosophy from the Renaissance to Kant; in seminar, Spinoza's *Ethics*.

Munich. Professor Lipps—Aesthetics; Psychological Questions of the day; in seminar, Psychology. Other courses: History of Modern Philosophy; Psychology; in seminar, Kant's *Critic of Pure Reason*.

Tübingen. Professor Sigwart—History of Modern Philosophy; Ends and Methods of the Philosophical Sciences. Other courses: Introduction to Philosophy and Logic; Psychology; Significance of Philosophy for the Science and Culture of our Time; Fundamental Questions of the Philosophy of Religion; seminar, Kant's *Critic of Pure Reason*.

Erlangen. Professor Falckenberg—Logic and Introduction to Philosophy; seminar, Kant's *Prolegomena*. Other courses: Theory of Knowledge and Metaphysics; Philosophy of Religion; Anthropology.

Greifswald. Professor Schuppe—Psychology; Philosophy of Law; seminar, History of Philosophy. Professor Rehmke—Ethics and Pedagogy; Philosophy of Religion; in seminar, Logic.

Heidelberg. Professor Fischer—History of Greek Philosophy; Critical discussion of Goethe's *Faust*. Other courses: Kant's Theory of Knowledge; Psychology in Relation to Theology, Jurisprudence and Philology; Anthropology; Pedagogy.

Breslau. Prof. Ebbinghaus—Logic and Theory of Knowledge; Kant's Philosophy; Laboratory for Experimental Psychology. Other courses: Introduction to Philosophy; Logic; Aristotle's Philosophy and History of its Influence.

Giessen. Prof. Siebeck—History of Philosophy to Kant; Descartes' '*Meditationes*;' seminar for advanced students. Other courses: Philosophy of the Present Time (including Psychology in England and France); Logic; Pedagogy; Schiller's Philosophical Poems.

Marburg. Prof. Natorp—Psychology; Philosophical Seminar. Other courses: History of Modern Philosophy; Kant's Philosophy; Ethics; Aesthetics; God in German Philosophy and Literature of the 18th Century; in seminar, Descartes, Kant's *Prolegomena*.

Kiel. Professor Deussen—History of Philosophy, first half from the first beginnings of Philosophy in India and Greece to the Christian era; Interpretations of Philosophy; Sanskrit Texts; Selections from Greek Philosophy. Other Courses: Logic; Logic and a Survey of the Sciences; Æsthetics; *Lecture*; Rousseau.

Bonn. History of Philosophy from Kant to Hegel; Psychology; Ethics; Logic; Pedagogy; Experimental Psychology.

Königsberg—History of Greek and Mediæval Philosophy; Logic and Metaphysics; The Immortality of the Soul.

Würzburg—History of Modern Philos-

ophy; Logic and Theory of Knowledge; *Æsthetics of Music*.

The tendencies shown by this summary are by no means new. It appears very clearly that logic and the theory of knowledge are absorbing much more attention than any form of speculative metaphysics. The rapid development and widespread interest in psychology are evidenced by the fact that in the nineteen universities mentioned there are no less than sixteen courses of lectures devoted to this subject. In many places work is also being done in laboratories and seminars. Kant's Philosophy receives very general attention. Five courses of lectures are given on his system, besides the seminary work. The historical work covers all periods, starting with Professor Deussen's investigations in old Sanskrit and Greek Philosophy and extending to the philosophy of to-day.

CHAS. H. JUDD.

LEIPZIG.

CURRENT NOTES ON ANTHROPOLOGY (XI.).

THE GERMAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1894.

THE full proceedings of the meeting of this Association, held last August at Innsbruck, have recently been published in the *Mittheilungen* of the Anthropological Society of Vienna.

The topics discussed were largely of local interest, such as the somatology and prehistory of Tyrol, the prehistoric monuments of Switzerland, the construction of the German house and the recent archæologic finds in central Europe. Of wider scope was the address of the honorary president, Dr. Virchow, who tackled the questions of the origin of man and of the races of men; of Dr. Palacky, of Prague, who filed a brief in defence of the Biblical chronology; of Dr. Virchow again, who delivered a most instructive address on the pygmy races of the

world and the phenomenon of dwarfness generally; of Professor Sergi, of Rome, on the same subject, especially the pygmies of Europe; of Professor Ranke, on the dependence of the erect stature on the development of the brain; of Dr. Mies, of Cologne, on the relations of the weight of the brain to growth; and a very learned and able summary by the president, Baron von Andrian, on 'Some results of modern ethnology.'

This was the twenty-fifth meeting of the Association, and the comparisons drawn by Dr. Virchow between the present state of anthropologic science and what it was a quarter of a century ago were instructive and entertaining.

AMERICAN SUBJECTS AT THE GERMAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

NATURALLY enough, America did not come in for a large share of attention at the German Association; but it was not wholly overlooked. Mr. Reber compared the cup-shaped markings on certain rocks in Switzerland with similar specimens in America; but he was sharply set to right by Dr. Von Den Steinen, the celebrated explorer of Brazil, with the remark: "I pointedly warn against any such supposition. All attempts to throw ethnographic bridges between the Old and New Worlds have hitherto completely failed." Dr. Von Luschan, however, referred to the modern Tyrolese feather work as having been introduced from Mexico; though that was of course quite a recent bridge. Dr. Palacky, in his paper above named, denied that there is any parallel in time or character between the ice age in America and Europe; but offered no clear reasons for saying so. Dr. Virchow, in discussing dwarf races, spoke of some very small (Nannocephalic) skulls from southern Venezuela and Columbia, but did not assert that they indicated a pygmy tribe there resident, as his argument